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The old Thurman bandana seems to have been brought out in Ohio to do service as the banner of the element fighting Senator Brice. The days have begun when the smile

of Mayor Taggart will not satisfy the men who are thronging the corridors of the basement of the courthouse.

that position through the Mayor's office in this city. It is to be hoped the administration is

not going to issue a fresh statement of the condition of the treasury every time the gold reserve or the available cash balance gains a dollar or two. During July and August, 1894, the bal-

ance of trade against the United States was \$5,349,544; during the corresponding months of 1895 it was \$34,349,044. And yet there are those who wonder why American gold goes abroad. Mexican silver dollars were selling in

New York yesterday for 53% cents. That is, the Mexican silver dollar, which is legal tender in Mexico, would purchase but a little more than half as much merchandise as if it were gold

It is rumored that the administration is considering the advisability of sending to Cuba a confidential agent to ascertain and report upon the exact condition of affairs there. If so, it is to be hoped the confidential agent will not have secret instructions like those given to Paramount Blount.

Salvador Cisneros, President of the government recently organized by the Cuban insurgents, is sixty years old and a nobleman by birth. At the commencement of the last Cuban revolt he burned the papers which identified him as a marquis and declared himself a republican. He was formerly very wealthy, but his property has all been confiscated. He seems to be a patriot of the genuine

There are comparatively few persons to go out of city offices now, but those who do will confess that they are not a cent better off financially than they were when they went in, and are now without an occupation. And yet with this and previous warnings, Democrats are tumbling over and trampling each other under foot to get into small places which they are morally sure to go out of Wo years hence.

The Republican meeting in Cincinnat Wednesday night was, in the judgment of Senator Sherman, the largest and most impressive political assemblage he had ever seen. Music Hall was filled with ten thousand people, and many Governor McKinley, ex-Governor Foraker and the Republican candidates oke in a manner which showed that all are intent on a great Republican victory in Ohio.

Judge Cox should understand at the outset that he enters the office of city of a large number of citizens that his connection with the business of the last county prosecutor was not creditable. His threats of revolutionizing matters in that court have not been assuring. Still, record which will insure him the commendation of the general public, which has wiped out the past and given him a clean page.

The Populist vote in Marion county ast fall averaged more than 1,450, more han one thousand of which were cast n this city. Tuesday the most popular man in the Populist party polled 244 votes, indicating that more than threeourths of the Populists of last November went back and voted the Democratic ticket this year. The Prohibition ticket received 247 votes for Mayor, against 550 in the whole county last year. Thus the Prohibitionists seem to have suffered ess than the Populists.

Mr. Castle, the new Hawaiian minis ter to the United States, says the attitude of Japan toward Hawaii is one menace, and that President Dole regards it with apprehension. He says he should not be surprised any time if Japan, under the pretense of righting alleged wrongs on the Japanese in Hawaii, d send a fleet there to seize the lands. In that case the Hawaiian nt would be powerless to re ist, but the United States would very likely to take a hand.

The Sentinel boasts in one column of ow making its last gasps as we write." igent person believes the retircandid person would make the charge.

be a wide departure from any former Democratic administration.

UNTIMELY GENUFLECTION.

Mayor Taggart is just now in the king row. Senator Voorhees, who is vastly interested in the next election, makes haste to write the Mayor that he is to be the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1896, while his inevitable opponent, Governor Matthews, took the earliest occasion offered him to say that the name and fame of Mr. Taggart, as much as anything else, contributed to the result of last Tuesday. Of course this is not wholly true, but it goes to show that the leaders of the various factions are worshiping at the shrine of the young man who had to resign one office to accept another, sorrowful, evidently, that he could not become the Poobah of Indiana.

But, with all this adulation and genuflection on the part of those who would turn the present prominence of Mayor Taggart to their own profit, there is no certainty that he can retain his popularity six months. The precedents 'are against it. The mayoralty of Indianapolis is a most trying position. The man who can come out of it retaining any part of the popularity which swept | the office of Mayor, and that, if elected. place, the Mayor is confronted by a public employment. The greater part of administration as city controller, and under the conviction that Mr. Taggart | against him, no person doubted that he has, at some time during the past month, promised each of them some position. Mayor's office and the entire city ad-It makes no difference that the thousmile for the coupon of a commission in | not avail against other causes. the service which will be honored when presented. They will be just as angry One of these days citizens imbued | ten pledge. Upon refusal half of that | dence that in a city of this size, as with the laudable ambition to be Gov- number will devote themselves to denun- doubtless in all large cities, a very large ernor of Indiana will try to approach ciation of Mr. Taggart, and a smaller number of voters give more weight to number will carry knives concealed other considerations than they do to politically carve Mr. Taggart if they dreds will be disgruntled because of ashold him responsible if his party friends continue to take money from the pockets stead of being the strongest, he will be the weakest man for any position that

> There is another consideration, and that is that there are many other Demowill be a possible chance for election. These ambitious men will not only make their promptness in nominating Mr. Tagsweet revenge upon Governor Matthews for the Democratic nomination for Vice

PRISON LABOR AND PAUPER LABOR.

An interesting vindication of the polting in London to investigate the question of the importation of prison-made goods into England. The commission was appointed in response to continued complaints of English labor unions and workingmen that prison-made goods were being imported from the continent and sold in England at prices which free labor could not compete with. Themselves working for small wages, the English workmen protested against a system which allowed goods made in foreign prisons to be shipped to England as a dumping ground and put in competition | houses and retailing establishments have with the same line of goods made by more goods than the people can pur-The investigation has fully sustained

the complaints of the English workmen.

It was found that 20 per cent. of the goods made in Belgian prisons were shipped to England, while the convict labor cost only 4 cents a day. The president of the Mat Makers' Union in England testified that the importation of cheap prison-made mats had injured the home industry to such an extent that half the mat makers in England were out of employment. Another representative of this industry said that three men out of four formerly employed in it were now idle owing to the importation of foreign prison-made goods. The secretary of the Brush Makers' Union said: "Ruin practically stares us in the face. The main suggestions of my society are foreign prison competition; in order to do that we should have to do without service Commission said: "It is certainprison-made goods is injurious to the manufacturers' and labor interests in this country and should, in my opinion, be stopped, if possible." The testimony before the commission was such as to arrest the attention of British workmen outside of the trades immediately interested, and they are now making common cause against the importation of prison-made goods.

The result of this investigation furnishes a strong argument in favor of the protection of American industries against foreign competition. The essential principle and cornerstone of protection is the necessity of protecting American products against the competition of those produced by foreign cheap labor. It is a question of wages. If the American American goods must be protected against competition with goods made where labor is paid only half or a third ministration was corrupt, and as much as in this country. This is the very point involved in the protest of

veritable watchdog of the treasury. If | cheap labor hold the same position relathe incoming administration can make | tively to the American workman that | as good a financial showing and present | the prison-made goods of Belgium do to the British workman. In both cases the labor is so cheap that the home workman cannot compete with it. He must be protected or accept starvation wages or be driven out of employment. Every argument advanced by British workmen to show the necessity of prohibiting the importation of prison-made goods holds in favor of protecting American industries against foreign products.

A CHICAGO EDITOR'S VIEW.

Some of the outside comments on ou city election are of a character to con tribute to the gayety of nations. Take the following, for instance, from a Chi

cago paper: We dwell upon the unfortunate result of he Indianapolis election because of the sson that it conveys to Republicans elsewhere. It is another evidence of the strength of the reform movement. The Recan party everywhere, and even a part of the Democratic party, yearly grows more resolute to elect to civic offices none but men who will make partisan politics subordinate to a clean, economic and businesslike administration of public affairs. The time is past in which the sole requisite of a candidate for the mayoralty of a large city was the certainty of his "remembering the boys."

This reads as if it had been written in advance, to be released on the morning one thing admitted by everybody in the recent campaign it was that the Repub lican candidate was well equipped for him into it has yet to come. In the first | he would give the city "a clean, economic and businesslike administration." thousand men who are famishing for Those words exactly characterize his these thousand men are to-day laboring | whatever else might have been alleged would carry the same methods into the ministration. But Mr. Trusler's acsand mistook the captivating Taggart | knowledged equipment for the office did

Instead of the election being "another evidence of the strength of the reform as if the Mayor had repudiated a writ- movement," it is a very distinct eviabout their persons with which they will | clean, economic and businesslike administration of municipal affairs. There will be less of this and more of partisan politics under Mayor Taggart than there would have been under Trusler. As for "remembering the boys," that is one of the main reasons of the successful canof the poor as fees for collecting unpaid | didate's popularity. His election shows that, other causes aside, a genial smile and magnetic handshake constitute, in the estimation of a great many persons. a better equipment for office than real ability and grasp of affairs.

INCREASED BALANCE OF TRADE.

The imports of merchandise during July and August, 1894, amounted to \$116.-999,138, against \$144,080,059 during the corresponding months of this year-an increase of \$27,080,059. In August alone \$19,323,859 more of foreign merchandise than during that month in 1894. Turning to exports, those of the two months ommon cause against Mr. Taggart, but | in 1894 were \$111,165,489, and in 1895 \$109, also against Senator Voorhees, and possi- | 781,105-a loss of \$1,434,474. Adding the decrease of exports and the increase of imports in July and August, 1895, it appears that the people of this country are worse off during the latter period in the

Again, during July and August, 1894, we purchased \$5,833,544 more of foreign merchandise than we sold to outsiders. During the corresponding months of 1895 we purchased \$34,349,044 more abroad than we sold in the markets of the world This means that, sooner or later, we must pay off that immense balance of chandise will continue to co ties made fraudulent by the ad valorem Even if the United States were on a silver basis we should be obliged to pur-

chase gold to square the accounts. Nor is this drain upon our gold the worst phase of this matter. We are importing millions of dollars' worth of merchandise of the varieties which, in 1892, we produced at home. Thus the products of foreign labor are displacing the products of home labor. This may not

The large and increasing purchase of foreign merchandise, failing, because of inadequate duties, to afford the necessary revenue for the government, and depriving, sooner or later, American la bor of that measure of employment which produces the foreign goods, presents the

THE RAILROADS AND INTERSTATE-COMMERCE LAW.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania has decided that railroad officials summoned to testify in cases of alleged violation of the interstate-commerce law must answer all questions propounded to them. The interstate-commerce law says that a person held to to prohibit prison-made goods being sent | answer under it "shall not be prosecuted here." The secretary of the Manchester | or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture branch of brush makers said: "We could for or on account of any transaction, mentary or otherwise." The court holds wages." A member of the British Civil- | that as this provision affords the witness absolute indemnity against criminal ly my opinion that the importation of prosecution based on his testimony he and produce books and documents, no matter how damaging the disclosures

It is expected that this decision will be a great help to the Interstate-commerce Commission in future prosecutions of railroad officials for violation of the law. Heretofore it has been found impossible to secure a conviction because of the refusal of railroad officials to answer questions or produce books and records, on the ground that they might criminate themselves. The decision referred to will do away with this practice, and by enabling the commissioners to get hold of the papers and books of railroad companies will greatly facilitate the enforcement of the

There are two other cases now before the United States Supreme Court and one in the United States District Court at Cincinnati, each of which involves principles of great importance to the mmercial interests of the country and on as special

will take part in the oral argument which will be heard soon. Mr. Edmunds believes thoroughly in the necessity of legislation to control the railroads and protect the commercial interests of the

country. He says: The keynote of the railroad situation tolay is found in the parental attitude of the railroads; they assume that they are the guardians of the commercial interests of the ountry; they divide up the commercial erritory of the United States as the Euroean powers divided Poland; they dictate peror; they say to me, "You shall not build stores here;" they say to you, "You may carry on a commercial business at this point;" they dictate where shops shall be built; they say in what localities business shall be done.

He thinks the remedy for this state of things is in a new interstate-commerce law framed on the same lines as the present one, but stronger and more explicit, and he would have a commission composed of two or three United States Supreme judges, two or three eminent railroad men and the same number of shippers, with absolute and supreme power to enforce its decisions. Mr. Edmunds says further:

The better class of railroads would be in ympathy with the creation of a commis on of this character. They say they are forced into bad agreements by weak lines.
If they could be protected from cut rates petitors they would offer no objecon to the supervision of their affairs by a impartial commission. I am not as much afraid of pooling as I used to be, provided we can have pooling that is under the di-rection and under the absolute and arbitrary control of a railroad commission. But if we are to have pooling, the railroads must, on their part, submit immediately to the dictation of the commission. Pooling arrangements which might permit the roads to hold a question in the courts for years, after the commission had made an adverse ruling, will not do.

The present law is not a failure, but its practical operation is not satisfactory, owing in part to the inability of the commission to enforce its decisions. Unless the decisions of the courts shall remedy this the law should be amended on the lines indicated by Mr. Edmunds.

The spirit and intent of the charter of this city is that the policeman shall hold his position in security as long as he shall intelligently perform his duties. The division of the police between the two parties and the preliminary examination clearly indicate the design of permanency. Indeed, the plan of dividing the police between the two parties was devised to prevent the brief periods of service consequent upon the change of parties in city administration. The best results cannot be obtained in a police force without the application of the principle that continuance in the service depends upon good character and efficient work. The intelligent man who has held his position four or five years must be a much better informed officer than one who has had but a few months experience. The officer who obeys the orders of his superiors, no matter how obnoxious they may be to a large num ber of persons, should not be removed because he has obeyed orders. In fact, that is the best reason for retaining him. If a patrolman should neglect to obey orders, that fact should be sufficient reason for his dismissal by a succeeding police board which even sets aside those orders at its first meeting. To punish a subordinate for obeying one set of orders is to convey the impression that orders are of little consequence, thereby destroying the semblance of discipline Many matters must be trusted to the discretion of the officer, but if he has not the judgment to exercise discretion he should be dropped, just as he should be retained for a careful obedience to orders. When each man knows that because of his intelligence and faithfulness he holds his position an efficient and reliable force will be secured.

It cannot be charged against ex-Mayor Denny that he has neglected the duties of his office, since he has practically devoted all his time to them; nor can his bitterest enemy say that his administration has not been characterized by the highest integrity. He leaves no halfhidden transactions to be investigated. The Council investigation of last winter, while it brought out here and there a fact showing a lack of good judgment or of watchfulness on the part of some subordinate, did not afford the slightest evidence to sustain a reasonable charge of favoritism. Even if the ex-Mayor has been too ambitious to accomplish things, it can be said to his credit that the current duties of his office have been dis charged promptly and without the suspicion of jobbery or favoritism to the detriment of the public good.

in the matter of the arrest of Captain Armes by order of Lieutenant General Schofield, just before the latter's retirement, the decision of Judge Bradley discharging the arrested officer seems to e unnecessarily severe on General Schofield. The arrest of Captain Armes may have been an error of judgment but his letter to General Schofield was an outrageous violation of military law and usage. In time of war it would easily have cost him his life, and even in time of peace his arrest might well be construed as no more than a technical vindication of military discipline.

The French government would not be true to its traditions if it were not dramatic. The effusive cable message to General Duchesne concerning achievements in Madagascar, his appointment as "a grand officer of the Legion of Honor," etc., are characteristic. It has been so long since the French army gained any real honor that a little of the counterfeit article goes a good way.

Senator Gorman finds himself in so tight a place that he has called upon Mr. Cleveland's supporters outside of Maryland to come to his assistance. Senators Gray and Faulkner have gone to his relief, but unless the President has changed since August, 1894, when he wrote the Catchings letter, Mr. Gorman is a traitor to the tariff reform of the Cleveland brand and must be punished.

There are, in this city and elsewhere, a number of newspaper workers who have occasionally partaken of soup and pie at the expense of Mr. Taggart, and present indications are that they are very grateful for past favors of this sort. One of these pie eating deadheads has evidently drifted to New York, and from that city, through the Cincinnati Enquirer, informs the country of the wonderful skill of Mr. Taggart as a political manager. Whitney, Harrity and other Democratic politicians are represented as entertaining profound admiration of the astonishing abilities of the pie provider in the line of political manipulation, who "is known to the big guns of the Democratic party as a man who 'delivers the goods,' and among Republicans who get inside the harmed circle during a national campaign e is looked upon as a man to be feared." The New York writer is entitled to an extra uld be interesting to know what was l

thought by the great Democratic magnates of the quantity and quality of "goods" delivered by the astute Taggart in 1895 and

One of the funny things about a certain evening newspaper published in Indianapolis calling itself independent in politics is its queerly constructed editorial eyes. These eyes have a duplex action, with magnifying lenses of great power. They can pick out flaws in the conduct of a partisan at long range and magnify them a hundred fold; can even see faults where none exist. More wonderful yet, this evensistent in its position. It can advocate both the election and defeat of a candidate in the same issue, and then exclaim, with pharisaical pride: "There is none like me; am the only perfect newspaper in the city." Cannot some mechanical genius invent a plan for making these wonderful eyes reversible, so this newspaper may see itself as others see it?

The city of Indianapolis will be in luck if it shall always have so capable a lawyer for city attorney as Mr. John E. Scott has been. More than a usual amount of business has come to him in his official matters to his successor than he found when he came into office

The News does Mr. Taggart the eminent service of announcing that his latent qualities and future greatness as a political leader were first discovered by a former reporter of that paper, to whom Mr. Taggart furnished midnight lunches without charge. Upon what meat doth this our seizer

Down in Maine a jury gave a husband a erdict of \$200 as the price of the affecions of a wife which had been alienated by another man. That seems a small figure, but on consideration it will appear to be the full value of the affections of that

The Chicago Inter Ocean's remark that he election of Taggart "is another evilence of the strength of the reform movenent" not only causes a loud guffaw from all the horses in Indianapolis, but raises sly, knowing smiles on the cast-iron hitch-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. A Rapid Age.

Watts-I don't believe this is a good time to put business projects on foot. Potts-That's what, A business has to be put on pneumatic tires to get there nowa-

An Honest Answer. "Any insanity in your family?" asked the

xamining physician. "Well," said the man who was applying for life insurance, "my wife says she must have been crazy to have ever married me." The Cheerful Idiot.

"He never cares to wander from his own reside," softly sang the partisan boarder. "I presume," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that ou are alluding to some Republican voter

on election day," and the partisan boarder admitted as much. Too Suggestive. "Yes," said the young physician of arisocratic lineage, "our family has a motto, out I prefer not to use it. It is a little too

suggestive in my profession. "What is it?"

" 'Faithful unto death.' " STATE PRESS ON THE ELECTION.

Trusler's nomination was a grave mistake n the part of Indianapolis Republicans. They probably realize this fact now.-Wa-

reflection on the intelligence, patriotism

It wasn't Democracy that won. It was local discontent and resentment at an unwise administration. Mr. Nicholson's visit there did not help the Republicans in the east.-Greencastle Banner-Times. The cause was altogether of a local nature. When a full vote is polled in the city on strict party lines it must not be taken for granted that Indianapolis is a

Democratic city.-Columbus Republican. It was not a party victory for Democracy, out rather a heroic means the Republicans ook to rebuke a thoroughly unwise nomination for Mayor and a Puritanical observance of the Nicholson law.-Terre

it. Liberal excise laws are wanted in the city and the first opportunity given the voters to express themselves on the Nichol-son bill was taken advantage of to declare strongly against it.-Evansville Tribune. People engaged in or familiar with poli surprise to them. The Republicans had enforced an unpopular law, and the liberal element, perhaps so-called, which is large n all cities, resented the law and through it the party that happened to be in power.

Herald. The result of the city election at Ingianapolis yesterday was no surprise to mempers of either party who have watched the rogress of the canvass. Thomas Taggart, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, whose majority is 3,000, advocated a wide-open pol-icy in city affairs. The saloon influence was for him, and hundreds of Republicans supported him as against Preston C. Trusler, the Republican candidate, because the latter battled General Harrison in 1892. -Wabash Plain Dealer.

The Democratic party held its strength and was assisted by several thousand Republicans. The temperance people did not vote the principles they advocate. Even the Prohibitionists added their mite to de-feat a party pledged to uphold the late Nicholson bill. In the large cities of Indiana, of which the capital city is at the head, the Nicholson bill is extremely unpopular and the party that upholds it in such places will dwindle into a minority. This is a fact, and there is no use disguising it.—Marion

To the casual observer it would seem that the Republicans made a mistake in nominating Mr. Trusler, who was open in his opposition to the Republican national ticket three years ago, and who, on this ac-count, has aroused the opposition of many members of his own party. Then, on account of the law and order policy of the resent city administration, and the assurnce of a wide-open policy afforded by the ibera!" element of the Republican party as gone into the camp of the enemy.

-Terre Haute Tribune.

It has long been a question whether the oo rigid enforcement of the law can be carried out in a city the size of Indianapolis. The Republican administration was expected to enforce the law, and it did it to the letter. Those who were opposed to this made it a point to work for the success of Mr. Taggart, knowing that Democracy and wide-openness were synonymous to while the other side were lukewarn wholly indifferent. Then, too, the Rep ans were unfortunate in having for a candidate a man who was known not to have upported the party ticket in the last residential campaign.-Kokomo Tribune. It was a little tough on the Republicans of Indianapolis to be held responsible for the Nicholson bill which was passed as nonpartisan measure and signed by Democratic Governor; for the scheme of the natural gas companies to adopt meters; aiding in "the crime of 1802" by atching" General Harrison; for the un-darity of the retiring city administration; for the religion or absence of re-ligion in their candidate for Mayor, and for such incidentals as "a dry Sunda for such incidentals as "a dry Sunda town," absence of Sunday base bail, and closed gambling shops. There were "straws" enough to break the back of the stoutest camel.—Muncie Times.

There were too many Republicans, for

tal city. On the outside it was felt that the party had made a mistake in nominatng a man for Mayor who was too good to ote for the Republican nominee for President. It chilled their ardor and minified their interest in the election. The party was, therefore, without the moral support of outside influence. Added to this, with which outside Republicans had nothing to do, was the attempt on the part of the rovements in a day or at least them during its life. All tae satisfied and disgruntled property holders voted against the Republican ticket, just as they had voted against their pro en shown, and that is that a wide votes were cast for the Democratic ticket simply for the reason that it was believed that Taggart would enforce the law with one eye shut. Perhaps the largest factor the result was the personal popularity the ticket. At any rate, this combination causes produced the result.-Crawfords-The change in two years is phenomenal,

and still reasons for it are not lacking. In the first place it is never a safe plan to run a man for office who has credit for being a scratcher. Whether or not Mr. Trusler voted for General Harrison, he had credit for being a sulker, and such persons do not generally make the most formidable candidates. This fact is demonstrated by the large slump in Mr. Truscapacity, and yet he leaves less important | ler's individual vote. That the ironclad administration of Mr. Denny, together with he almost fanatical course of his superoubt. Whether or not it is best to allow ore or less liberality in large cities, certain it is that men conducting the leg lieve that their trade suffers an injury by too close a pulling in of the lines, and it may be relied upon that the Republicans suffered severely from this class of votes. Further, we believe it is shown by the vote that the people have taken advantage of in the party platform, on the stump or in the press during the campaign, and all this to the exclusion of badly needed legslation. Another thing that worked a, tensive sewer and street improvements go-ing on at Indianapolis. However badly needed, such work cannot be carried on without working a hardship on many taxyers, and it is generally the case that administrations carrying on such work first gets a black eye for its pains, and the blessings come later on when the people begin to appreciate the advantages of the work.—Connersville News.

Outside Opinion.

Indianapolis Republicans are now willing to admit they made a serious political blunder on the saloon question. This hindsight business is getting a little mo nous.-Chicago Tribune (Rep).

That Democratic victory in Indianapolis will be crowed over by every paper of that faith in the land. And yet it grew out of a personal wrangle, in which principles played no part.—Cincinnati Tribune (Rep). Something else besides the anti-saloon aw and the fact that the Republican canidate for Mayor refused to vote for Harin 1892 is accountable for this Republican setback. Harrison condoned that of-fense by indorsing his candidacy and by voting for him.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

With over 5,000 voters changing their affiliation within two years, as they did in Ininmistakable. The vote was brought out ipon national issues and the verdict is airly an index of the senti nates the country.-Detroit Free Press

The election of Mr. Trusler would have with a weak Democratic opponent in an off year; and with such a man as Mr. Taggart at the head of the Democratic ticket his candidacy was little more than farcical. Mr. Trusler was not beaten by a Demo-cratic majority, but by the active opposi ion of some, and the studied inertia of nore, of the Republicans of Indianapolis.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep)

The rapidity with which Indianapolis swings from a big majority for one party ply another evidence that the day of hidebound partisanship is over. The business men, the thinking men, the young men of this day vote for principle and not for a mere party name; the habitual politician, the meager-minded, the fossils vote for a party name, whatever principle er lack of principle it may cover.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem).

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

Prince Bismarck derives an annual in come of \$175,000 from various industries in Baedecker, the English prison philanhropist, is about to start, at seventy-three, on his third mission to the Siberian mines and convict settlements. He has authority from the Inspector-general of Russian prisons, and will visit besides the central penitentiaries at Tomsk, Krasnojarsk,

Yakutsk and Viliuisk. Living in the open air all summer has im proved the Pope's health, which was never etter than it is now. He is entirely free from the fainting spells that used to pon him in the spring months and when ressed with business. Dr. Lapponi says: If nothing unforeseen happens, the Holy may well attain his hundreath year.' Most people who know the fact have for-

ing captain was fresh from college, ent caused a great deal of interest in the Army of the Potomac-almost as much as the coming of Sheridan from the West to take command of the cavalry. An odd scheme of raising money was tried at the Baptist Church in Saco, Me., two undays ago. Every person present was asked to put in a plain envelope as many

ents, or the equivalent, as the giver had

gotten it that in 1865 Mr. Lincoln commis-

ears. The envelopes were not marked for cation, and the givers were put on their honor not to cheat the church by misstating their age. The results were satis-A former Maine minister, now settled in the West, tells a good story of his experience with a choir which had frequent quar-"One Sabbath they informed me that they would not sing a note until Brother gave out as the opening hymn-

"Let those refuse to sing Who never knew our God,
But children of the Heavenly King
Will speak their joys abroad. "They sang, and I was never again

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, superintendent for welve years of the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherbon, says: "I have made it a rule ever since I came to the prison to know none of the women's histories. Of course, a clerk keeps a record for the government, but I do not see it, nor do I allow any one ever to ask for what the inates are confined. Sometimes the women tell their stories to me, but I do not en-courage it, unless I can help them in some finite way. I want them to feel that as soon as they enter these doors the curtain falls on their past life, with all its shortlls on their past life, with all its short-mings, and here begins a new one. I believe that nothing is so likely to help these unfortunate lives as the realization that there is still a ray of hope for them; that another chance has been given to them to take up the broken thread of existence, and that the past is really gone."

Her brow was like the lily, her throat Like the swan's, until she had seen The new autumn hat of her neighbor next Whereat she became at once green

-- Detroit Tribune.

John thought he'd take his fair young out for an early morning rid Said he, "Shall I procure a steed, Or shall we try our cycles' speed? She answered, "As you like. You know 'm yours for either wheel or whoa.' -Brooklyn Life.

The Financial Question in Kentucky. ouisville Courier-Journal. Senator Henry Dixon, who is now th rnor's private secretary, is usu mannered, but terrible when arou

incient janitor of the Governor's and Bob went trembling over to Mr. Dix the strange look of whose eye frighter "Bob, if I kill a man in here any tine soon, I want you to swear that you saw him start at me with a dirk knife, and that I killed him in self-defense. Will you

"I will, Mr. Henry," answered Bob, afrai "Don't forget," hissed Dixon, "for I will nurder the next man that comes here to talk silver or the tariff, and do it in cold

At that moment a man came out of the Governor's private office, closely followed by the executive. The latter heard Dixon's last words to Bob "That's all right, Henry," the Governor said, "and if you are convicted, in spite of the testimony, I'll pardon you. That man going out has been discussing the money question with me."

DENNY AND SHIEL.

The Incident Was Not a New Quarrel. but Rehearsal of an Old One.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your issue of this morning you give what purports to be a stormy meeting between C. S. Denny and Roger R. Shiel. I take it for granted that the managers of the Journal wish it conducted in an honorable manner, and would not knowingly permit the publication of an untrue statement about either of these gentlemen. I take it for granted, also, that if you learn that you have been misinformed, and have published an untruthful report of the meeting between them, that you will take pleasure in correcting it. In this belief I respectfully ask that you give this card as onspicuous a place in to-morrow morning's paper as was given to the false report this morning. The story, as published, is incorrect in every particular, except that Mr. Denny and Mr. Shiel did meet and converse at the time and place indicated. The interview commenced by Mr. Shiel extending his hand to Mr. Denny. Not an unis but fair to add to this staten but it was in denunciation of certain other ons who had, as he cla secretly stabbing Mr. Denny, while fessing friendship for him, while he (Sr de an open fight against him. Some of this language, overheard and misunder-

Pardon me for adding a few words addimit to the adverse criticism so freel stowed, because he has nonestly and fcartried to do his duty in the enforce nt of the law, and in trying all the pledges of the platform adopted by the convention that nominated him. As a life-long Republican, however, I feel that the party can lil afford to nave the impority of its influential are not in favor of the er of all laws-or that they are not ing from gar the same measure of obedience to the they regard the party platforms as mere words, to be forgotten when the ele past. Mr. Denny made mistakes d dience to the law was not one of then sometimes in his judgment n and made serious mistake is appointments. One of the most serious of these is vividly recalled by an interview reported in this morning's Journal.

ROBERT W. M'ERIDE.

stood, may have given rise to the reported

Indianapolis, Oct. 10.

Judge McBride is quite right in his surise that the managers of the Journal statement about anybody. The story of the alleged quarrel between Mr. Denny and Mr. terday, was given to a reporter by two The fact is, as stated by Mr. Shiel to a ournal reporter last night, that they were chearsing a former quarrel, which has een more or less widely talked about for the last two years, and the gentlemen who ormer affair for one of the present, and faith what they believed to be a truth statement of the facts. Had they been ablished concerning it. They sim ormed and to that extent misled,-E

Causes of the Republican Defeat.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The causes of the Republican defeat in Indianapolis were many, aside from any personal opposition that Mr. Trusler may have had, and they furnish an object lesson that the party throughout the State hould heed, else more disasters will follow. To begin with, Mr. Trusler went into the fight as the nominee of a Republican convention, but not as the choice of the majority of his party. His nomination was the result of a labored effort-a piece of fine political work. His opponent was nominated by a Democratic convention but the choice of that convention was simply a ratification of the general desire of Mr. Taggart's party. While tions, it has gone by when they can force ratification of a convention's work at the ls, if the work of that conven not meet with general approval. The Republican party has made ill use of the splendid opportunities offered to it lately in this city and State. Mr. Trusler has had these burdens to carry in his race Mayor, and they were en eated almost any candidate that the party

in its alleged enforcement of the nor in its method of carrying on provements, met with public app e people consider men elected to ablic servants, not as masters to dictate to them what they may have or do. The last Legislature was a condutely nothing was done by it to rec the burden of taxation, as prohe Republican party in Indiana if it had ever been born. Its only achievement was enactment of a liquor law, prepare by leading prohibitionists, which does no meet with the approval of the majorit of the citizens of the State, and which was not called for by the party that elected trans and was in direct violation of good it, and was in direct violation of good faith with a large element that gave the

Republican party its support at the last state election. Here, again, we have party servants dictating the policy.

The future hope of the Republican party in Indiana depends largely upon its ability to see that men fairly representative of its broad views are put forward as its leaders. It is always in times of prosperity that danger lies ahead of a political party.

J. H. CLAYPOOL. Indianapolis, Oct. 10.

On a Sure-Enough Basis.

Philadelphia Record. mething quite remarkable came into the redemption division of the treasury at Washington a short time ago. It was a thin plate of silver about two feet long. Into the surface of which a ten-dollar silver certificate had been pressed in such a manwith that of the metal. It was a eezed out to about twice its original size. Nevertheless, it was perfectly recog-nizable. A statement accompanied it to the ffect that a workman in a silverware factory had dropped the bill accidentally upon the plate of silver as the latter was passing through a rolling machine. This explana-tion being satisfactory, a fresh ten-dollar certificate was returned to the loser.

The Careers of Ex-Presidents.

If it can be true, as stated, that General Harrison is earning legal fees that net him an income two or three times as large as that which the country paid him while he occupied the White House, there would seem to have been found an answer to the much-discussed question, "What shall be done with our ex-Presidents?" The best possible thing to do, it would appear, is to let them severely alone. They are in no danger of starvation. No man who can step out of a petty compensation of \$50,000 a year into a law practice of upward of \$150,000 is likely to become an object of public charity. The country has not lost

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